中国狭顶蚱属的研究及一新种记述
(直翅目: 蚱总科)

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摘要: 记述中国狭顶蚱属 11 种, 包括采自云南的 1 新种, 即短背狭顶蚱 *Systolederus brachynotus* sp. nov. 附有中国种类的检索表、分布和文献引证。新种模式标本保存于陕西师范大学动物研究所标本室及西南林业大学博物馆。
关键词: 直翅目; 蚱总科; 狭顶蚱属; 新种; 中国
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A review of the genus *Systolederus* Bolivar (Orthoptera: Tetrigoidea) from China, with descriptions of a new species

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Abstract: The genus *Systolederus* Bolivar from China is reviewed, with 11 species recorded, including a new species, *Systolederus brachynotus* sp. nov., from Yunnan. A key to species of *Systolederus* from China is provided. Type specimens of the new species are kept in Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University and the Museum of Southwest Forestry University.

Key words: Orthoptera; Tetrigoidea; *Systolederus*; new species; China

狭顶蚱属 *Systolederus* 为 Bolivar 1887 年建立, 属模式种为分布于菲律宾的 *S. haani* Bolivar, 1887, 同时报道了分布于西里伯斯的 *S. ophthalmicus* Bolivar, 1887, 并将 *Tettix angusticeps* Stål, 1877 转入狭顶蚱属中。Bolivar (1892) 报道了分布于印度及斯里兰卡的 *S. greeni* Bolivar, 1892; Brunner von Wattewyl (1893) 报道了分布于缅甸的 *S. cinerus* Brunner von Wattewyl 1893; Hancock (1907) 报道了分布于马来亚的 *S. parvus* Hancock, 1907; Hancock (1908) 报道了分布于新加坡的 *S. ridleyi* Hancock, 1908; Bolivar (1909) 报道了分布于菲律宾和印度尼西亚的 *S. carli* Bolivar, 1909; Hancock (1910) 报道了分布于斯里兰卡的 *S. anomatus* Hancock, 1910; Kirby (1910) 将 *Tettix uncinatus* Stall, 1877 及 *Tettix femoralis* Walker, 1871 转入狭顶蚱属中; Gunther (1936) 报道了分布于菲律宾的 *S. affinis* Gunther, 1936; Gunther (1937) 报道了分布于爪哇及苏门答腊的 *S. injucundus* Gunther, 1937, *S. carli celebensis* Gunther, 1937 及 *S. frustorferi* Gunther, 1937; Gunther (1939) 报道了分布于菲律宾的 *S. boettcheri* Gunther, 1939、分布于印度的 *S. gravellyi* Gunther, 1939、分布于爪哇和苏门答腊的 *S. waterstradti* Gunther, 1939 及分布于泰国南部的 *S. siamesicus* Gunther, 1939; Shishodia (1991) 报道了分布于印度的 *S. abbreviatus* Shishodia, 1991; Blackith (1992) 将 *S. carli celebensis* Gunther, 1937 及 *S. frustorferi* Gunther, 1937 作为 *S. ophthalmicus* Bolivar, 1887 的同物异名; 郑哲民 (1993) 报道了分布于福建的 *S. fujianensis* Zheng, 1993; 印象初 (1996) 将 *S. carli* Bolivar, 1909 作为 *S. ophthalmicus* Bolivar, 1887 的同物异名; 郑哲民 (1998) 报道了分布于峨眉山的 *S. emeiensis* Zheng, 1998 和分布于云南的 *S. orthonotus* Zheng, 1998; 郑哲民和蒋国芳 (1998) 报道了分布于广西的 *S. guangxiensis* Zheng *et* Jiang, 1998; 郑哲民和蒋国芳 (2003) 报道了分布于广西的

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S. spicupennis Zheng *et* Jiang，2003；郑哲民和谢令德（2004）报道了分布于广东的 *S. heishidingensis* Zheng *et* Xie，2004；郑哲民（2005）在系统研究中国的狭顶蚱属时，报道了分布于西藏的 *S. nigritibis* Zheng，2005、分布于广西的 *S. longipennis* Zheng *et* Jiang，2005、分布于云南的 *S. longinota* Zheng，2005；邓维安等（2007）报道了分布于广西的 *S. guposhanensis* Deng *et al.*，2007，至此狭顶蚱属共计有 27 种，均分布于东洋区。

2009 年作者等在整理西南林业大学“滇南边境地带昆虫资源调查研究”所采的蚱总科标本时，发现了狭顶蚱属 1 新种，现将分布于中国的狭顶蚱属 11 种作一系统报道。新种的模式标本保存于陕西师范大学动物研究所标本室及西南林业大学博物馆。

狭顶蚱属 *Systolederus Bolivar*，1887

Systolederus Bolivar，1887，*Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.*，31：194；Kirby，1914，Fauna Brit. Indian Orth. Tetrig.，30；Gunther，1939，Revision der Acrydiinae（Orthoptera），III，160；Jiang and Zheng，1998，Grasshoppers and Locusts from Guangxi，302；Liang and Zheng，1998，Fauna Sinica，Insecta vol. 12，Tetrigoidea，98；Zheng，2005，*Entomotaxonomia*，27（2）：81；Zheng，2005，Fauna of Tetrigoidea from Western China，115；Deng，Zheng and Wei，2007，Fauna of Tetrigoidea from Yunnan and Guangxi，111－112.

Type species：*Systolederus haani* Bolivar，1887.

体小型，头及复眼突出于前胸背板之上。头顶极狭，复眼接近，颜面倾斜，颜面隆起在两触角之间弧形突出。触角丝状，着生于复眼下缘之下或之间。复眼突出，高出于前胸背板之上或与前胸背板平；侧单眼位于复眼前缘中部略下处。前胸背板背面平，前缘平直，中隆线明显，侧隆线在沟前区平行；后突长锥形，到达或超过后足股节顶端；前胸背板侧片具 1～2 个突起，后角顶近平截。前翅卵形；后翅发达，到达或超过后突的顶端。后足跗节第 1 与第 3 节等长。

中国狭顶蚱属分种检索表

1（4）　前胸背板后突短缩，不到达或仅到达后足股节顶端

2（3）　头顶前缘平，侧缘近平行；触角着生于复眼下缘之下；侧单眼位于复眼下缘之间；后突到达后足股节膝部；后翅略超过后突顶端；雌性下生殖板长大于宽；腹部腹板黑色。分布于西藏（墨脱）……… **1. 黑胫狭顶蚱 *Systolederus nigritibia* Zheng**
Systolederus nigritibia Zheng，2005，Fauna Tetrigoidea from Western China，110－111.

3（2）　头顶前缘尖，侧缘向前渐狭；触角紧着生于复眼下缘之下；侧单眼位于复眼前缘下 1/3 处；后突到达后足股节顶端；后翅到达后足胫节中部；雌性下生殖板宽大于长；腹部腹板非黑色。分布于云南（勐腊）…………………………………………… **2. 短背狭顶蚱 *S. brachynotus* sp. nov.**

4（1）　前胸背板后突超过后足股节顶端

5（8）　前胸背板侧观上缘波状或在肩部前波状

6（7）　前胸背板在肩部之间具 1 对短纵隆线；前缘平直；中隆线全长明显，侧面观上缘在肩部前波状；中足股节宽为前翅宽的 2.3 倍。分布于广西（上思、环江、靖西、融水、田林）……………………… **3. 广西狭顶蚱 *S. guangxiensis* Zheng *et* Jiang**
Systolederus guangxiensis Zheng *et* Jiang，1998，Grasshoppers and Locusts from Guangxi，302－303.

7（6）　前胸背板在肩部之间不具 1 对短纵隆线；前缘中央略凹陷；中隆线在沟前区不明显，侧面观上缘波状；中足股节与前翅等宽。分布于四川（峨眉山）……………………………………………………………… **4. 峨眉狭顶蚱 *S. emeiensis* Zheng**
Systolederus emeiensis Zheng，1998，Fauna Sinica，Insecta. Vol. 12，Orth. Tetrigoidea，101－102.

8（5）　前胸背板侧观上缘平直

9（12）　触角着生于复眼下缘之间

10（11）　前胸背板后突到达后足胫节基部 1/3 处，背板总长为超出后足股节顶端部分长的 4.75 倍；中足股节宽大于前翅宽；后足胫节黄褐色，中部具 1 暗色环。分布于福建（将乐），云南（澜沧），广西（上思、融水、靖西、天峨、龙州、田林、金秀、防城、那坡、南丹、罗城、河池、扶绥）…………………………………………………… **5. 福建狭顶蚱 *S. fujianensis* Zheng**
Systolederus fujianensis Zheng，1993，Animal of Longqi Mountain，74.

11（10）　前胸背板后突到达后足胫节中部以后，背板总长为超出后足股节顶端部分长的 2.25（♂）～2.7（♀）倍；中足股节宽与前翅等宽；后足胫节黑色，中部具 2 淡色环。分布于云南（勐仑）……………………………… **6. 长背狭顶蚱 *S. longinota* Zheng**
Systolederus longinota Zheng，2005，*Entomotaxonomia*，27（2）：85－86.

12（9）　触角着生于复眼下缘之下

13（14）　肩角圆弧形；前翅顶尖；中足股节宽与前翅等宽；后足胫节黑色，上具 2 淡色环。分布于广西（天峨）………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………… 7. 尖翅狭顶蚱 *S. spicupennis* Zheng *et* Jiang

Systolederus spicupennis Zheng *et* Jiang, 2003, *Entomotaxonomia*, 25(2): 79.

14(13) 肩角钝角形；前翅顶尖圆或圆形；中足股节宽于或狭于前翅宽

15(16) 前胸背板后突到达后足胫节顶端；中足股节狭于前翅宽，下缘平直；后足胫节黑褐色，中部具1淡色环。分布于广西(田林) ……………………………………………………………………………… 8. 长翅狭顶蚱 *S. longipennis* Zheng *et* Jiang

Systolederus longipennis Zheng *et* Jiang, 2005, *Entomotaxonomia*, 27(2): 86–87.

16(15) 前胸背板后突到达后足胫节中部或近顶端2/3处

17(20) 中足股节明显宽于前翅宽；前胸背板后突到达后足胫节的中部；后足股节下侧外面黑色

18(19) 前翅顶宽圆；后翅到达前胸背板后突的顶端；中足股节下缘波状；后足胫节褐色。分布于云南(景洪) …………………………………………………………………………………………………… 9. 直背狭顶蚱 *S. orthonotus* Zheng

Systolederus orthonotus Zheng, 1998, *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica*, 23(2): 166–189.

19(18) 前翅顶狭圆；后翅超过前胸背板后突的顶端；中足股节下缘平直；后足胫节黑色，基部和中部具1淡色环。分布于广西(贺州) ………………………………………………………… 10. 姑婆山狭顶蚱 *S. guposhanensis* Deng, Zheng and Wei

Systolederus guposhanensis Deng, Zheng and Wei, 2007, Fauna Tetrigoidea from Yunnan and Guangxi, 119–110.

20(17) 中足股节下缘平直，与前翅等宽；前胸背板后突到达后足胫节2/3处；后足股节下侧外面黄褐色；后足胫节褐色，具2黑色横斑。分布于广东(封开) ……………………………………………… 11. 黑石顶狭顶蚱 *S. heishidingensis* Zheng *et* Xie

Systolederus heishidingensis Zheng *et* Xie, 2004, *J. Shaanxi Normal Univ.*, 32(3): 83.

Key to the species of *Systolederus* from China

1(4) Hind process of pronotum shorter, not reaching or just reaching apex of hind femur.

2(3) Anterior margin of vertex straight, lateral margins nearly parallel; antennae inserted under the lower margin of eyes; lateral ocelli placed between the lower margin of eyes; hind process reaching knee of hind femur; hind wing slightly beyond the top of hind process; length of subgenital plate of female longer than its width; sternum of abdomen black. Distributed in Xizang (Motuo) …………………………………………………………………………………………………… 1. *Systolederus nigritibia* Zheng

3(2) Anterior margin of vertex sharp, lateral margin of vertex attenuated forward; antennae inserted just under the lower margin of eyes; lateral ocelli placed lower one third anterior margin of eyes; hind process reaching the top of hind femur; hind wings reaching middle of hind tibia; width of subgenital plate of female longer than its length; sternum of abdomen not black. Distributed in Yunnan (Mengla) …………………………………………………………………………………………… 2. ***S. brachynotus* sp. nov.**

4(1) Hind process of pronotum surpassing apex of hind femur.

5(8) Upper margin of pronotum undulated or undulated before humerus in profile.

6(7) Pronotum with a pair of short longitudinal keels between humerus; anterior margin straight, midkeel distinctly complete, upper margin before humerus undulated in profile; width of midfemur 2.3 times as long as width of tegmina. Distributed in Guangxi (Shangsi, Huanjiang, Jingxi, Rongshui, Tianlin) ……………………………………………………… 3. *S. guangxiensis* Zheng *et* Jiang

7(6) Pronotum without a pair of short longitudinal keels between humerus; anterior margin slightly concave in middle, midkeel indistinct in prozona, upper margin of pronotum undulated in profile; width of midfemur equal to width of tegmina. Distributed in Sichuan (Emei Mountain) ……………………………………………………………………………………………… 4. *S. emeiensis* Zheng

8(5) Upper margin of pronotum straight in profile.

9(12) Antennae inserted the lower margin of eyes.

10(11) Hind process of pronotum reaching basal one third of hind tibia, length of pronotum 4.75 times as long as the portion surpassing apex of hind femur; width of midfemur longer than width of tegmina; hind tibia yellow brown, with a dark ring in middle. Distributed in Fujian (Jiangle), Yunnan (Lancang), Guangxi (Shangsi, Rongshui, Tian'e, Tianlin, Jinxiu, Longzhou, Jingxi, Fangcheng, Napo, Nandan, Luocheng, Hechi, Fusui) …………………………………………………………… 5. *S. fujianensis* Zheng

11(10) Hind process of pronotum reaching middle of hind tibia, length of pronotum 2.5(♂)–2.7(♀) times as long as the portion surpassing apex of hind femur; width of midfemur equal to width of tegmina; hind tibia black, with two light rings in middle. Distributed in Yunnan (Menglun) ……………………………………………………………………………… 6. *S. longinota* Zheng

12(9) Antennae inserted below the lower margin of eyes.

13(14) Humeral angle round arched; tip of tegmina sharp; width of midfemur equal to width of tegmina; hind tibia black, with two light rings in middle. Distributed in Guangxi (Tian'e) ……………………………………………… 7. *S. spicupennis* Zheng *et* Jiang

14(13) Humeral angle obtusely angular; tip of tegmina narrow rounded or rounded; width of midfemur longer or shorter than width of tegmina.

15(16) Hind process of pronotum reaching the top of hind tibia; width of midfemur shorter than width of tegmina, lower margin straight; hind tibia black, with a light ring in middle. Distributed in Guangxi (Tianlin) ························ **8. *S. longipennis* Zheng *et* Jiang**

16(15) Hind process reaching the middle or two thirds of hind tibia.

17(20) Width of midfemur longer than width of tegmina; hind process of pronotum reaching middle of hind tibia; lower outside of hind femur black.

18(19) Top of tegmina rounded, hind wing reaching the top of hind process; lower margin of midfemur undulated; hind tibia brown. Distributed in Yunnan (Jinghong) ························ **9. *S. orthonotus* Zheng**

19(18) Top of tegmina narrow rounded, hind wing surpassing the top of hind process in length; lower margin of midfemur straight; hind tibia black, with two light rings in the basal and middle part. Distributed in Guangxi (Hezhou) ························ **10. *S. guposhanensis* Deng, Zheng and Wei**

20(17) Width of midfemur equal to width of tegmina; hind process of pronotum reaching two thirds of hind tibia; lower outside of hind femur not black; hind tibia brown, with two dark rings in middle. Distributed in Guangdong (Fengkai) ························ **11. *S. heishidingensis* Zheng *et* Xie**

新种记述

短背狭顶蚱，新种 *Systokederus brachunotus* sp. nov.（图 1～3）

雌性：体小型，较粗短。头部突出于前胸背板之上，头顶极狭，侧缘向前渐尖，具中隆线，前缘尖而不突出于复眼之前，使两复眼在前端几相接；侧面观颜面隆起在触角之间弧形突出；颜面隆起在触角之间的宽度与触角基节近等宽。触角丝状，着生于复眼下缘之下，触角窝上缘与复眼下缘处于同一水平线上。复眼圆球形，突出；侧单眼位于复眼前缘下 1/3 处。前胸背板较宽短，前缘平直，中隆线全长明显，侧面观背板上缘平直；沟前区侧隆线短，平行；肩角钝角形；后突楔状，刚到达后足股节顶端；前胸背板侧片后缘具 2 凹陷，后角向下，顶平截。前翅长卵形，顶狭圆；后翅发达，超过后突顶端而到达后足胫节中部。前、中足股节上、下缘平直，中足股节的宽度与前翅近等宽；后足股节粗壮，上、下侧中隆线具细齿，膝前齿直角形，膝齿较尖；后足跗节第 1 与第 3 节近等长，第 1 跗节下之 3 垫近等长。产卵瓣粗短，上瓣之长为宽的 3 倍，上、下瓣均具细齿。下生殖板宽大于长，后缘中央三角形突出，腹面端部中央具纵沟。

体暗褐色；后翅黑色；前、中足胫节上具 2 黑环，第 1 跗节及第 2 跗节端部黑色；后足股节下侧外面黑色；后足胫节黑色，中部具 1 淡色环，第 2 跗节及第 3 跗节端部黑色。

雄性：未知。

体长：♀9～9.5 mm；前胸背板长：♀12.5～13 mm；后足股节长：♀5～5.5 mm。

正模♀，云南：勐腊（关累勐远），860 m，21°38′N，101°25′E，2009-VII-31，欧晓红采；副模 1♀，同正模。

该新种近似于短缩狭顶蚱 *Systolederus abbreviatus* Shishodia，1991，主要区别见表 1。

词源：新种名以希腊字“*brachy*”及“*nota*”为名。

表 1 短背狭顶蚱与短缩狭顶蚱之主要区别

Table 1 Differences between *Systolederus brachynotus* sp. nov. and *S. abbreviatus*

特征 Character	短缩狭顶蚱 *S. abbreviatus*	短背狭顶蚱 *S. brachynotus* sp. nov.
前胸背板后突到达后足胫节	中部后	顶端
前胸背板侧片具	1 个突起	2 个突起
后翅	到达后突顶端	超过后突顶端
后足第 1 跗节下之	第 3 垫大于第 1、2 垫	3 垫近等长
后足胫节	暗褐色，基部具淡黄色环	黑色，中部具 1 淡色环
虫体大小	体较小，体长♀7 mm	体较大，体长♀9～9.5 mm

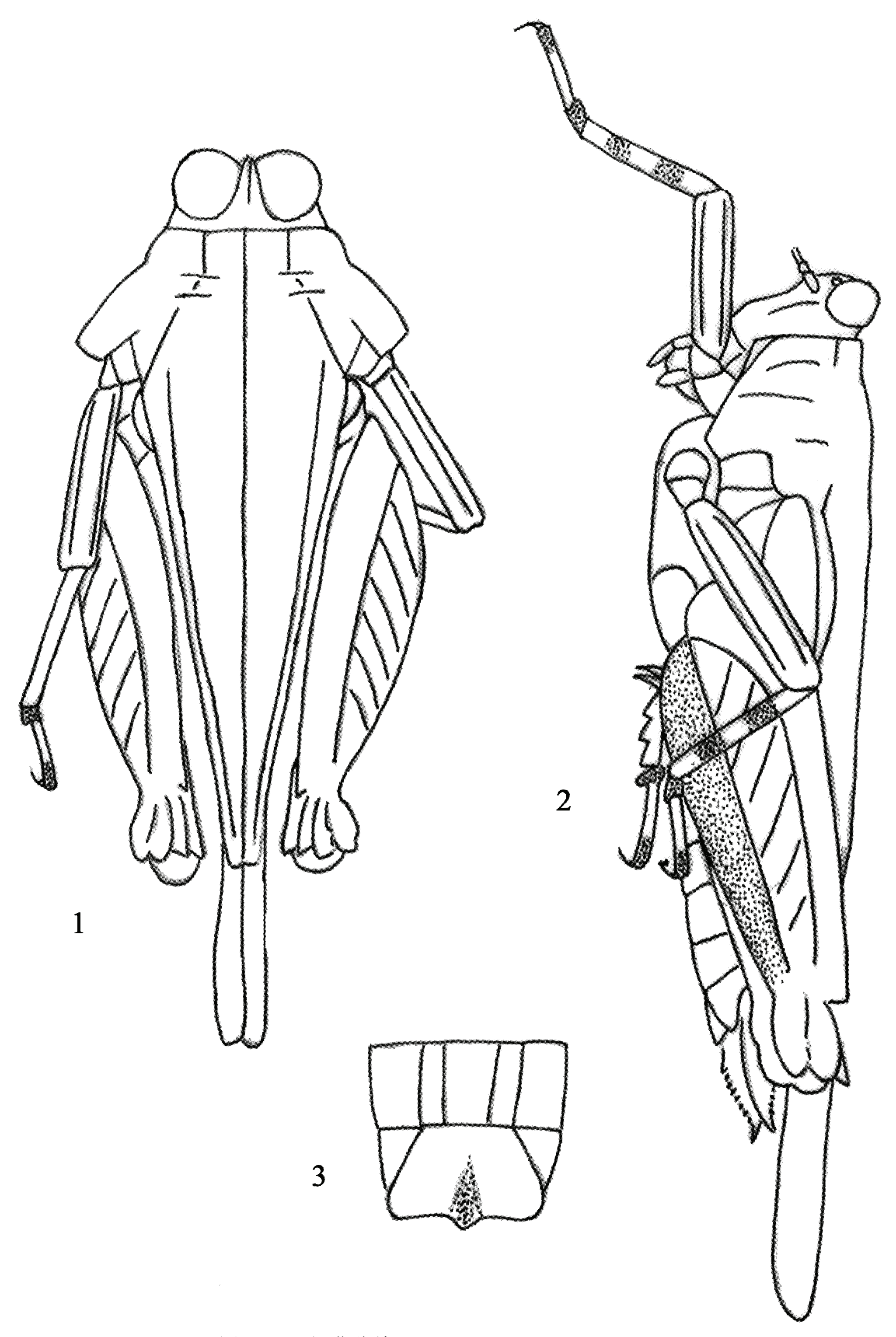


图 1 ~3 短背狭蚱 *Systolederus brachynotus* sp. nov.

Figs. 1 –3 *Systolederus brachynotus* sp. nov.

1. 整体背面 Body, dorsal view, ♀; 2. 整体侧面 Body, lateral view, ♀; 3. 雌性下生殖板 Subgenital plate, ♀.

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Appendix: Brief descriptions of new taxa

Systolederus brachynotus **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1–3)

This new species is allied to *Systolederus abbreviatus* Shishodia, 1991, but differs in: 1) top of hind process reaching apex of hind femur; 2) lateral lobe of pronotum with two projections; 3) hind wing surpassing the top of hind process; 4) three pulvilli of the first segment of hind tarsus equal in length; 5) hind tibia black; 6) size larger, length of body 9–9.5 mm.

Length of body: ♀ 9–9.5 mm; length of pronotum: ♀ 12.5–13 mm; length of hind femur: ♀ 5–5.5 mm.

Holotype ♀, Yunnan: Mengla, 860 m, 21°38′N, 101°25′E; paratype 1 ♀, same data as holotype, collected by Ou Xiao-Hong.

Etymology: The specific name is derived from the Greek "*brachy*" and "*nota*".